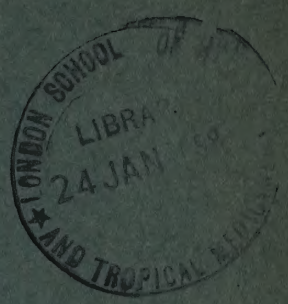


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BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and of

THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICER

for the year

1963

—ooOoo—

Town Hall,
The Parade,
EPSOM,
Surrey.

June, 1964.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Epsom and Ewell

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit a report for the year 1963. The request for this is made in Ministry of Health Circular 1/64 in which there is reference to Regulations 5 (3) and 15 (5) of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959. The report is in a form which meets the requirements of the Ministry as summarised in the letter.

With regard to the vital statistics for the year there was a slight increase in the number of deaths and the crude death rate was the highest since 1955. This is not surprising in view of the extremely severe weather conditions of the first quarter of the year which was associated with an epidemic of respiratory infection. The crude birth rate rose to the highest since 1947. There was an increase in the incidence of several of the infectious diseases, including typhoid fever, scarlet fever, measles and dysentery, details of which are included in the last section of this report.

Matters affecting the sanitary conditions of the area receive full attention in the report of Mr. L. H. Grace, Chief Public Health Inspector, from whom I have received every assistance. I take this opportunity also to express appreciation for the conscientious work of all members of the staff of the Public Health Department.

I wish to thank the Council for the consideration they have shown me during the year. The active support of the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee in any attempt to improve health conditions has been most encouraging to all concerned.

I am Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

Your obedient Servant,

CYRUS IVE.

Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1963-64

Chairman	Alderman W. J. Clark, F.I.A.S., F.R.S.A., M.R.S.H.
Vice-Chairman	" Mrs. A. Winter Alderman W. J. D. Godsell Councillor Mrs. D. J. Fender
	" T. G. Holland
	" Mrs. K. Pyle
	" S. L. Skilton
	" R. W. Smith
	" J. H. Soffe
	" E. J. Watts
	" L. F. Woolcott

Ex Officio Members

The Mayor	Councillor W. A. Glover, J.P.
Deputy Mayor	" P. A. L. Hodges

HOUSING (SELECTION OF TENANTS) SUB-COMMITTEE

Representatives of the Sub-Committee set up by the Housing Committee:- The Chairman (or in his absence Councillor Watts) and Councillor Holland.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES SUB-COMMITTEE

Councillors T. G. Holland, Mrs. K. Pyle and L. F. Woolcott

ABOLITION OF CESSPOOLS SUB-COMMITTEE

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman, and Alderman W. J. D. Godsell and three representatives each of the Sewerage and Sewage Disposal, Water and Finance Committees.

Representatives of the Council on

(1) CENTRAL DIVISIONAL (HEALTH) SUB-COMMITTEE

Aldermen J. A. Larby, F. Tomlin, Mrs. A. Winter and Mrs. L. M. Woodcock.

(2) EPSOM & LEATHERHEAD TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Public Health Committee.

BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

o Cyrus Ive, M.B., B.S., (Lond.), M.R.C.S., (Eng.), L.R.C.P., (Lond.), D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

x/ L. H. Grace M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

/ Wm. C. Alder A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

+/-	M. G. Illman	M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.	
/	R. J. Grinsted	M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.	
	D. R. Parr	M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.	(appt. 1.8.63)
	D. R. Johnson	Pupil P.H.I.	(appt. 26.8.63)

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

Secretary/Clerk:	Miss E. E. Nolan
Clerk/Telephonist:	Mrs. G. F. Mitchell
Junior Clerk:	Miss B. M. Brett

Chief Public Health Inspector's Clerical Staff
and Outdoor Staff

Chief Clerk:	H. J. T. Woolford, A.R.S.H.
Senior Shorthand-typist & Clerk:	Miss D. D. Wood
Shorthand-typist & Clerk:	Mrs. J. Bulezuik
General Assistants and Mortuary Attendants:	W. Goodenough (retired March, 1963) J. I. Stephens L. Robinson (appt. 16.9.63)
Rodent Operative:	A. Bawden

o The Medical Officer of Health and his clerical staff act in a similar capacity for the Dorking and Leatherhead Urban Districts and for the Dorking and Horley Rural District.

The Medical Officer of Health also holds the appointment of Medical Referee to the Randalls Park Crematorium, Leatherhead.

/ Holds the Royal Society of Health Certificate as Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

x Holds Sanitary Science Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.

+ Holds the Royal Society of Health Certificate as Inspector of Smoke.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1963

1. VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	8,427
Population (Census 1961)	...	...	...	...	71,159
Population (estimated mid-year 1963)	...	...	...	...	70,700
Density (persons per acre)	...	...	...	...	8.4
Number of inhabited houses at 31st December, 1963	...	...	...	...	20,893
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1963	...	...	...	...	£3,664,677
Product of penny rate	...	...	...	...	£15,180

Live Births Total Male Female

Total	890	464	426
Legitimate	837	432	405
Illegitimate	53	32	21

Live birth rate per 1,000 population	12.6
Standardised birth rate " "	14.2
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	6.0

Still Births

Total	14	8	6
Legitimate	12	8	4
Illegitimate	2	-	2

Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	15.5
--	------

Deaths

Total	1,114	497	617
Private Residents	678		
Patients in Mental Hospitals	436		

Crude death rate	15.8
Standardised death rate	9.9

Deaths of all Infants under 1 year of age

Total	24	14	10
Legitimate	24	14	10
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	total	27.0
" " " " " " "	legitimate	28.7
" " " " " " "	illegitimate	-

Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	20	
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	22.5	

Early Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age	16	
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	18.0	

Perinatal Mortality

Still births & deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live & still births	33.2
--	------

Maternal Mortality

Maternal deaths (including abortions)	1	
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live & still births	1.11	

POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of population for 1963 was 70,700 and this figure has been used for statistical purposes in the preparation of this report. The estimate is 320 higher than in the previous year.

The number of deaths exceeds the number of live births by 224. This apparently adverse situation is created by the existence of a large resident population in hospitals situated in the district, in which a large number of deaths is inevitable because of the advanced age and poor state of health of many of the patients on admission. Vacancies caused by death are usually filled by new admissions, though there has been a decline in the number of patients under treatment from 7,819 in 1951 to 6,521 in 1963.

BIRTHS

Live births totalled 890 and the resultant birth rate was 12.6 per 1,000 population, the highest rate recorded since 1947.

A comparability factor (1.13) has been given by the Registrar General, the use of which makes allowance for any variation in age and sex distribution of the population in different areas, and thereby permits comparison of the local rate with those of other districts. It also takes into account the influences of the many residential institutions in this locality on the statistics. After application of the factor to the crude birth rate a standardised birth rate of 14.2 results. The birth rate for England and Wales in 1963 was 18.2.

Fifty-three births were registered as illegitimate. The percentage of illegitimate to legitimate births was 6.0. In 1962 the percentage was 4.9.

Still births numbered 14, giving a rate of 15.5 per 1,000 live and still births compared with a rate of 17.3 for England and Wales.

DEATHS

The number of deaths assigned to the area was 1,114, 31 more than in 1962. The total included 436 deaths which occurred in the group of mental hospitals located in the district, these being of patients whose stay in hospital exceeded 6 months. Deaths of patients whose stay in hospital was less than 6 months were assigned to the district in which they were previously domiciled, and these numbered 58.

A crude death rate was 15.8 per 1,000 estimated total resident population. A factor has been provided by the Registrar General which, when applied, gives a standardised rate which can be used for comparative purposes. Comparability factors are designed to allow for any local differences in the population structure in relation to age and sex from that of England and Wales as a whole. Since 1956 the factor has also been adjusted to take into account the presence of the large institutional population. The factor for 1963 is 0.63 and when this is applied to the crude death rate a standardised death rate of 9.9 results. The death rate for England and Wales was 12.2.

Deaths (cont.)

Causes of Death

The causes of death are classified in Table III under their various categories. In the total of 1,114 deaths, diseases of the heart and vascular system (categories 17-21) caused 498 deaths; malignant diseases (categories 10-14) 170 deaths and diseases of the respiratory system (categories 23-25) 213 deaths.

Accidental Deaths

Six residents were killed in road accidents involving motor vehicles compared with 4 in the previous year. Five of the fatal accidents occurred locally.

Accidents other than Road Accidents

These numbered 10, compared with 15 in 1962. Three involved patients in mental hospitals in which death was caused by the inhalation of vomit during epileptic attacks. Four deaths resulted from complications which followed falls by elderly people. Two were caused by burns and one by drowning.

Suicide

There were 19 deaths by suicide of which 13 were in private residents. In this group coal gas from the domestic supply was used for the purpose in 6 cases and over-doses of sedatives were used in 7 cases. Of the six suicides which occurred in the mental hospitals, 3 were caused by narcotics, 2 by hanging and 1 by lysol poisoning.

Infant Mortality

Deaths of children under 1 year of age numbered 24, giving an infant mortality rate of 27.0 per 1,000 live births, compared with 20.9 for England and Wales. Twenty of the deaths occurred within 4 weeks of birth, and 16 of these within 1 week of birth.

Eight of the deaths were due to congenital defects, 12 to prematurity of such a degree as to be incompatible with prolonged life, and 4 to respiratory infections.

Maternal Mortality

There was one death attributable to maternal causes, giving a maternal mortality rate of 1.11 per 1,000 births. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 0.28. The last maternal death in the Borough occurred in 1959 and since that time 2,488 births have taken place. The high rate for this year is discounted to some extent by the intervening years in which the rate has been nil.

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table I includes birth and death rates for 1963 and a comparison with the figures for 1962. Table II gives a comparison of birth, death and infant mortality rates for the district since 1881. Table III gives the classification of causes of deaths which occurred during the year and Tables IV - VII are concerned with the incidence of infectious diseases.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREALABORATORY FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory service is maintained by the Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health. A local laboratory of the service is situated at West Hill House, Epsom.

The staff of the laboratory examine and report on material submitted by medical practitioners and on bacteriological conditions of samples of milk, food and water taken by local authorities' Public Health Departments. The results of the examinations of water and milk supplies are summarised in later sections of this report, and those relating to ice-cream are dealt with in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The public ambulance service is under the control of the Surrey County Council, who have given the following information regarding the use of the service in this area:-

The Borough is in the Metropolitan Area of control, the main ambulance station being situated in Malden (telephone No. Malden 7733). There is a sub-station in Langton Avenue, Ewell.

In accidents in the home or elsewhere or in sudden illness in streets or public places, any responsible person may call an ambulance to remove the patient (if by telephone dial 999). Normal maternity cases will be removed if the applicant can give evidence that a maternity bed has been booked. Maternity cases with serious complications or where birth is imminent, will not normally be moved without the authority of a doctor or certified midwife who should travel with the patient in the ambulance. The removal of other cases of illness or accident will be arranged by the hospital concerned, or by the medical practitioner in charge of the patient.

DOMICILIARY NURSING AND DOMESTIC HELP

Domiciliary nursing is carried out by the district nursing staff of the County Council whose address is The Nurses Home, 19 Alexandra Road, Epsom, (telephone No. Epsom 22044).

PROVISION OF NURSING EQUIPMENT AND APPARATUS

The British Red Cross Society (Epsom, Ewell and Stoneleigh Division) maintains a Medical Loan Department at Red Cross House, 117 East Street, Epsom, (telephone No. Epsom 23250). The hours of opening are:-

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays 10 a.m. - 12 noon.

The depot has a wide range of equipment necessary for nursing in the home.

HOME HELP SERVICE

This service is administered locally by the Divisional Medical Officer of the Surrey County Council. Details of the service can be obtained from the Supervisor at Ashley House, Ashley Road, Epsom, (telephone No. Epsom 21133).

CARE OF MOTHERS, YOUNG CHILDREN, ETC.

The provision of services relating to the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, immunisation and vaccination, and domestic help are the responsibility of the Surrey County Council as local health authority. Day-to-day administration is carried on by the Central Divisional Health Sub-Committee with offices at Ashley House, Ashley Road, Epsom. The Health Centres are situated at 44 Waterloo Road, Epsom and at Ewell Court House, Ewell.

Some of the outlying parts of the Borough are served by centres situated in adjacent districts, and for the isolated areas of Langley Vale and Wells Estate clinics are held twice a month at conveniently situated premises.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis and vaccination against smallpox can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act or from County Council Clinics. Details of the numbers immunised are included in Section 6 of this report.

FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION'S CLINIC

A branch of the Family Planning Association functions in the Borough. It provides a weekly clinic at the Epsom District Hospital with the consent of the Hospital Management Committee and the Medical Superintendent. The medical staff is appointed by the Association and is assisted by voluntary workers. The work of the Association is concerned with the teaching of contraception to married persons, and also with the investigation of sub-fertility and other sex problems.

Information has been received from the Hon. Secretary of the local branch of the Association that 3,157 visits were made to the clinic in the past year, including 519 first visits, and that postal enquiries totalled 1,513.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The Regional Hospital Board is the authority responsible for the administration of matters dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Diseases. Details of local clinics are set out on page 11.

CARE OF THE ELDERLY

Institutional accommodation for old people not requiring hospital treatment is provided by the County Council. Hospital accommodation is provided by the Epsom Group Hospital Management Committee.

Domiciliary help in several forms is available to old persons. The activities of the Epsom and Ewell Old People's Welfare Committee include the provision of chiropody services, the organisation of social clubs, visits of a "meals-on-wheels" service, "night/day attendance" service, a personal laundry service and help with holidays.

The Women's Voluntary Services and the British Red Cross Society are able to help with clothing, social visits and the provision of escorts. The British Red Cross Society can supply nursing equipment and invalid foods.

Home nursing and supervision of old people's welfare is the responsibility of the County Council acting through its Divisional Medical and Welfare Offices.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

In these Acts powers are given to local authorities to seek Court Orders for the compulsory temporary removal to hospital or institution of persons in ill health or in a senile state who are in a state of neglect. During the year it was necessary to use these powers on one occasion.

Since the Acts came into operation, five Orders for a compulsory removal have been asked for, the application having been successful in each case.

MORTUARY ACCOMMODATION

A mortuary, with post-mortem room, is maintained by the Council. Details as to the extent of its use will be found in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Implementation of the scheme for the construction of a new mortuary with post-mortem facilities at the Epsom District Hospital, large enough to serve the needs of the hospital, of the Borough and of several neighbouring local authorities, is still under consideration.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD

Cremation

There are good reasons, on public health grounds, for regarding cremation as the best method for the disposal of the dead. The construction of a new crematorium at Randalls Park, Leatherhead, brings this essential service within easy reach of all parts of the Borough.

LOCATION AND TIME-TABLE OF CLINICS

Ante-natal Clinics	Epsom District Hospital	Mons. & Thurs. 2 p.m.
	Ewell Court House	Mons. 9.30 a.m. - 12 noon
	Priory Cresc. North Cheam	Fris. 9.30 a.m. - 12 noon
	Stonecot Hill, Sutton	Tues. 10 a.m. - 12 noon
Child Welfare Clinics	44 Waterloo Road, Epsom	Mons & Weds. 2 - 4 p.m.
	Ewell Court House	Mons. Weds. & Thurs. 1.30 - 4 p.m.
	Dell Road, Stoneleigh	Tues. 2 - 4 p.m.
	Jubilee Inst. Malden Rd. Worcester Park	Mons. & Thurs. 1.30 - 4 p.m.
	Priory Cresc. North Cheam	Mons. & Thurs. 1.30 - 4 p.m.
	Parochial Rooms, Malden Rd. Cheam	Weds. 2 - 4 p.m.
	Stonecot Hill, Sutton	Mons. Weds. & Fris. 2 - 4 p.m.
	St. Stephens Church Hall Rosebery Rd. Epsom Downs	1st, 3rd & 5th Weds. in month at 2 p.m.
	Wells Estate	1st, 3rd & 5th Tues in month at 2 p.m.
	Headley Village Hall	4th Mon. 2 - 4 p.m.
Dental Clinic	44 Waterloo Road, Epsom	By Appointment
	Ewell Court House	" "
Eye Clinic	44 Waterloo Road, Epsom	By Appointment
	Ewell Court House	" "
Family Planning Association Clinic	Epsom District Hospital	Fris. 7 p.m.
Chest Clinic	Epsom District Hospital	Mons. & Tues 2 p.m. Thurs. 9 a.m. 3rd Thurs. 5.30 p.m. Fris. 9.30 a.m.
Venereal Diseases Clinic	St. Helier Hospital	Males: Mons. 4-6.30 p.m. Females: Weds. 5-7 p.m.
	(And at the Out-Patient Dept. of many London hospitals)	
Immunisation and Vaccination	44 Waterloo Road, Epsom	Fris. 9.30 a.m.-12 noon
	Ewell Court House	Mons. 11 a.m.
Miniature X-ray	Epsom District Hospital	Mons. 2 - 3 p.m. Tues. 10.30 - 11.30 a.m.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Epsom is supplied by water from the Council's undertaking. The water is obtained from deep wells, boring and adits in the chalk situated in East Street, and yields a quantity sufficient for all the needs of the community. It is chlorinated before distribution. No softening process is carried out. Frequent bacteriological samples and chemical samples of raw and treated water are taken under the direction of the Borough Water Engineer. In addition 88 samples were taken by the Public Health Inspectors. All were found to be satisfactory.

The West Park and Manor Hospitals possess deep wells from which considerable volumes of water are pumped, chlorinated and distributed within the institutions. The bulk of the water used in both hospitals is, however, taken from the Corporation's mains. The bacteriological quality of the water taken from the wells is under the observation of the Council's Public Health Department, and 99 samples were taken during the year.

A number of houses in the northern part of the area are supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board, and two cottages on the south-west outskirts of Epsom by the East Surrey Water Company.

With the exception of one isolated cottage dependent upon rain water storage, every house in the Borough is provided with an internal supply from the mains. The only standpipes are those used by the occupants of caravans.

Typical results of the chemical examination of the water are set out below (in parts per million).

	Epsom & Ewell Corporation	Sutton District Water Company
Appearance	Bright and Clear	Bright and Clear
Colour	Faint Blue	Faint Blue
Odour	None	None
pH	7.3	8.7
Electric conductivity	500	260
Total solid residue	330	190
Chlorides as chlorine	17.5	20.5
Ammonia, free	0.00	0.02
Ammonia, albuminoid	0.02	0.01
Nitrate nitrogen	7.6	10.5
Nitrite nitrogen	-	0.20
Oxygen absorbed	0.16	0.14
Hardness: total	280	115
temporary	235	33
permanent	45	82
Residual chlorine	-	0.12
Metals	Absent	Absent

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The treatment works administered by the Hogsmill Valley Joint Sewerage Board, situated in the Borough of Malden and Coombe, receive and treat all sewage from the Borough. As a result the condition of the Hogsmill Stream, which formerly received the effluent from works in Epsom and Ewell, has greatly improved.

Cesspools

There are 50 cesspools in the Borough and at 9 premises pail or chemical closets are in use.

With a view to encouraging owners of premises with cesspool drainage to connect to the public sewer, where practicable, the Council has agreed to a recommendation of the Joint Cesspool Sub-Committee, to undertake the work of re-drainage and connection to the sewer, the cost to be met by the owner by repayment over an agreed period of years.

In cases requiring conversion from earth or pail closets and connection to sewer, the Council has agreed to the cost being borne equally by the owner and the Corporation, as provided in Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

During the year 5 cesspools were abolished.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

(a) Collection of Refuse

The arrangements for public cleansing are carried out under the supervision of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

Trade refuse is removed on the basis of one collection of trade refuse per week with a standard charge being made for additional quantities removed.

(b) Disposal of Refuse

Disposal of household and trade refuse is by controlled tipping at the disused brick works in East Street.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

Streams and surface water courses were inspected during the year and have been generally maintained in a satisfactory condition.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

The Municipal Baths are situated in East Street, Epsom, and comprise a covered swimming bath (convertible into a hall), turkish, foam and slipper baths and a cafe. Swimming bath water is subjected to continuous filtration and chlorination. Frequent bacteriological examinations are made to test the efficiency of the purification process.

There is one privately owned swimming pool in the Borough open to the general public. The pool is equipped with plant for continuous filtration and chlorination, and the water is subjected to periodical bacteriological examination.

The other bathing pools in the Borough are provided in connection with schools and clubs and are not open to the general public.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

A classified statement of the number of premises visited, the defects or nuisances discovered, the action and the result of action taken in regard to these, will be found in the report of Mr. L. H. Grace, the Chief Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING

Details of the work of the Public Health Department in connection with housing will be found in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector. This is mainly concerned with the state of existing houses and the steps taken, where necessary, to bring them into a state of good repair, or in a few cases, to effect their demolition or closure.

With regard to the erection of new houses, I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for the following information regarding the number of new houses erected during the year.

Erected by local authority	19
Erected by private enterprise	332

Converted properties:-

By local authority	Nil
By private enterprise	Nil

RE-HOUSING OF TUBERCULOUS PERSONS

Since the war priority has been given to 110 cases under this heading, a total which reflects the importance the Council attaches to good housing conditions in the treatment and prevention of this infectious disease. Priority has also been given to a limited number of applicants whose households contained a member suffering from illness of non-infectious character, which made rehousing desirable.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The report of the Chief Public Health Inspector gives details of the work done in connection with supervision in the manufacture, storage, sale and distribution of food.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Table I includes death rates and incidence rates of the notifiable infectious diseases, with the figures for the previous year for comparison. Table IV shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1963.

The presence of several large hospitals in the district influences the incidence of infectious diseases. A column has been included in Table IV to show the number of notifications relating to patients in hospitals.

Table V shows the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases classified according to age and sex, with the exception of tuberculosis which is dealt with in Table VII.

SMALLPOX

No case of smallpox was notified during the year.

Vaccination against Smallpox

Two hundred and fifty-three notifications were received of vaccinations performed against smallpox. Of these, 229 related to primary vaccinations and 24 to re-vaccinations. In 165 cases the treatment was given at clinics and in 88 by family doctors.

SCARLET FEVER

Twenty-two cases of scarlet fever were notified compared with 7 for the previous year. The incidence rate per 1,000 population was 0.31.

DIPHTHERIA

No case of diphtheria occurred during the year, and no notification of the disease has been received since 1954. Figures relating to the incidence of diphtheria since 1934 have been summarised in Table VI.

The hope is that every child will receive primary treatment in its first year of life, with reinforcing treatment every 3 to 4 years up to the end of school life. It is not claimed, even with such treatment, that absolute immunity will be attained by every child, but there is clear evidence that the risk of an untreated child contracting diphtheria is four times as great as that of an immunised child, and that the risk of death is nearly thirty times as great.

Treatment can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or at the clinics arranged by the local health authority, these being held at regular intervals at all Infant Welfare Centres serving the district, of which details are set out on page 11. Clinics at schools are arranged as required by the Divisional Medical Officer for pupils requiring treatment.

Diphtheria (cont.)

Notifications were received during the year that 757 children received primary treatment and 1,235 received reinforcing doses. The following figures show how the facilities for treatment have been used.

	<u>Primary Treatment</u>	<u>Reinforcing Doses</u>
Treated at Clinics and Schools	562	1,097
Treated by General Practitioners	<u>195</u>	<u>138</u>
	<u>757</u>	<u>1,235</u>

Immunisation against diphtheria can be combined with one course of treatment for protection against whooping cough and tetanus.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

No case of poliomyelitis was notified during the year.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Poliomyelitis vaccine is available for any person age 40 years and under wishing to be treated. Expectant mothers, members of health, hospital, nursing and ambulance services and travellers abroad, if proceeding other than to Europe, Canada or the United States of America, are also entitled to treatment. Persons over forty years of age wishing to be vaccinated, and not a member of a priority group, should consult their own doctor.

Notifications have been received that 1,026 persons under 18 years of age and 95 over 18 years of age were vaccinated, for the first time during the year, and that 1,395 received booster treatment.

MEASLES

Eight hundred and sixty-seven cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 122 for 1962. The case rate per 1,000 population was 12.26 compared with 1.73 in 1962. These figures were expected and continue the pattern of an epidemic of measles on alternative years.

DYSENTERY

Eighty-seven cases were notified, 31 relating to private residents and 56 to patients under treatment in mental hospitals. Eighty-six infections were caused by Sonne type of organism and one by the Flexner type.

FOOD POISONING

Six cases of food poisoning were notified giving an incidence rate of 0.08 per 1,000 population. In 1962 there were 4 notifications with an incidence rate of 0.06. All notifications related to private residents, and the infected persons were found to be excreting organisms of the salmonella group. *Salmonella typhi-murium* were recovered in 5 cases and *Salmonella enteriditis* in one.

WHOOPING COUGH

Seventeen cases of whooping cough were notified, the incidence rate being 0.24 per 1,000 population, compared with 0.30 in 1962. No deaths were registered from the disease.

Whooping Cough Immunisation

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 751 children had received treatment. In all cases the treatment was given in combination with immunisation against either diphtheria or tetanus and sometimes both.

TETANUS

No case of tetanus was reported during the year.

Immunisation against Tetanus

Notifications were received that 892 children were given active immunisation against tetanus for the first time and that 21 persons received reinforcing treatment. In the case of 732 children the treatment was given in combination with other prophylactics.

TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVERS

For the first time since 1958 notifications of typhoid and paratyphoid fevers were received. Three residents contracted Typhoid Fever, all from different sources of infection. One patient had been a visitor to Zermatt at the time of an outbreak of the disease, a second became ill on the day of return from a trip to South America. The third case contracted the disease two months after his marriage: investigations showed that, unknown to herself, the wife was a typhoid carrier.

Paratyphoid Fever

It was not possible to trace the source of infection in the one case notified.

TUBERCULOSIS

Register of Tuberculous Persons

During the year the names of 63 persons were added to the tuberculosis register, and 79 were removed. Details of these alterations are as follows:-

<u>ADDITIONS TO REGISTER</u>		<u>REMOVALS FROM REGISTER</u>	
Primary notifications relating to private residents already residing in this district	15	By removals to other districts	
		(a) Private residents	18
Transfer of private residents notified in other areas, now residing in this district	20	(b) Patients in institutions	13
Notifications of persons residing in institutions		By recovery	
Already resident	19	(a) Private residents	35
On admission	8	(b) Patients in institutions	6
Posthumous notifications		By death	
In private households	-	(a) Private residents	3
In institutions	<u>1</u>	(b) Patients in institutions	<u>4</u>
	63		79
	<u> </u>		<u> </u>

At the end of the year the number of names on the register totalled 375, distributed as follows:-

	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
In private residences	152	109	10	14
In institutions	<u>74</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
	226	121	12	16
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

There were also 21 patients in mental hospitals whose names remain on the registers of the districts in which they were domiciled before admission.

Notification of Tuberculosis

Thirty-four notifications were received from medical practitioners of persons certified, so far as is known for the first time, to be suffering from tuberculosis. In Table VII these cases are classified by sex and age and subdivided into pulmonary and non-pulmonary types of disease. The table also shows whether the patient was a private resident or a mental hospital patient. In Table VIII the number of notifications received in previous years is given for purposes of comparison.

EPSOM, LEATHERHEAD AND DISTRICT CARE COMMITTEE

The Epsom, Leatherhead and District Tuberculosis Care Committee has continued its work with energy during the year under the Chairmanship of Alderman Mrs. A. Winter. The Secretary of the Committee is Miss M. Wright, who is also the Surrey County Council's Care Almoner in the area, and the Treasurer is Mr. T. L. Flanagan. Members of the Committee include representatives of the Borough Council, the Leatherhead Urban District Council, Associations and Societies interested in social welfare, and officers engaged in work connected with health, welfare and relief. Thus the Committee is in a good position to help solve the special problems of the tuberculous person and the household to which he belongs, and much valuable work has been done.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

This treatment is available at Chest Clinics to contacts in the family of tuberculous persons, if preliminary testing shows that they have not already been infected. It is also offered to children approaching school leaving age. The treatment in schools is carried out by the staff of the Divisional Medical Officer, who has provided the following information relating to the work done in local schools in 1963.

Communications were sent to the parents of school children ascertained to be in the age group concerned, with the following results:-

No. of children offered treatment	689
No. consenting	467 (equivalent to 67.8)
No. Mantoux positive	14 (" " 3.0)
No. of children vaccinated	434 (" " 63.0)

Fifteen children were absent at the time of the preliminary testing was carried out.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

A unit of the Mass Radiography Service visited Epsom during the year and 3,430 members of the general public took advantage of its presence to be examined. A unit also visited Epsom College and 640 persons were examined.

TABLE I. COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND MATERNAL
MORTALITY RATES, AND INCIDENCE RATES OF INFECTIOUS
DISEASES FOR THE YEARS 1962 and 1963

	1962	1963
<u>Rates per 1,000 Population</u>		
<u>BIRTHS</u>		
Live Birth Rate (Crude)	12.5	12.6
<u>DEATHS</u>		
All Causes (Crude)	15.4	15.8
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Tuberculosis	0.06	0.10
Influenza	0.07	0.24
Smallpox	-	-
Polioomyelitis	-	-
Pneumonia	1.9	2.18
Measles	-	-
<u>INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES</u>		
Typhoid	-	0.04
Paratyphoid	-	0.01
Meningococcal Infections	-	0.01
Scarlet Fever	0.10	0.31
Whooping Cough	0.30	0.24
Diphtheria	-	-
Erysipelas	0.09	0.08
Smallpox	-	-
Measles	1.73	12.26
Pneumonia	0.20	0.23
Polioomyelitis, Paralytic	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-
Food Poisoning	0.06	0.08
Dysentery	0.53	1.23
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.26	0.44
Non-Respiratory	0.03	0.04
<u>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</u>		
<u>INFANT MORTALITY</u>		
Under 1 year of age	13.7	27.0
" 4 weeks of age (Neonatal)	6.8	22.5
" 1 week of age (Early Neonatal)	4.6	18.0
<u>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births</u>		
Still Births	19.0	15.5
Perinatal Mortality	23.5	33.2
Puerperal Pyrexia (Notification of)	3.4	1.11
Maternal Mortality	-	1.11

COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND MORTALITY RATES 1881-1963

+ Deaths of patients in mental hospitals included from 1953
 + From 1956 the standardised death rate allows for the high mortality
 + in residential institutions, such as hospitals for mental illness.
 + Bracketed figures represent standardised rates.

TABLE III

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL

	Male	Female	Total
1. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	6	-	6
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	-	1
3. Syphilitic Disease	4	-	4
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	1	-	1
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	1	3
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	8	16	24
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	21	9	30
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	1	20	21
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	7	7
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	51	37	88
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	3	6
16. Diabetes	2	3	5
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	39	95	134
18. Coronary disease angina	93	86	179
19. Hypertension with heart disease	6	15	21
20. Other heart diseases	40	70	110
21. Other circulatory diseases	25	29	54
22. Influenza	9	8	17
23. Pneumonia	63	91	154
24. Bronchitis	37	12	49
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	4	6	10
26. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	3	5	8
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	6	8
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	2	4
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	4	-	4
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	1	1
31. Congenital malformations	6	2	8
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	49	73	122
33. Motor vehicle accidents	4	2	6
34. All other accidents	4	6	10
35. Suicide	7	12	19
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
TOTAL	497	617	1,114

TABLE IV

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	Notifications of Diseases occurring in Private Houses	Notifications of Diseases occurring in Hospitals	Total
Typhoid Fever	3	-	3
Paratyphoid Fever	1	-	1
Meningococcal Infections	1	-	1
Scarlet Fever	22	-	22
Whooping Cough	17	-	17
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Erysipelas	6	-	6
Smallpox	-	-	-
Measles	867	-	867
Pneumonia	16	-	16
Polionyelitis, Paralytic	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	6	-	6
Dysentery	31	56	87
Malaria (contracted abroad)	-	-	-
(indigenous)	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	12	19	31
Non-Respiratory	3	-	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	1

TABLE V

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY AGE AND SEX

(For Tuberculosis see Table VII)

	Under 1 year		1 - 2		3 - 4		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 64		65 years & over		All Ages		Total all ages both sexes
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3
Paratyphoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meningococcal Infections	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	1	4	2	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping Cough	1	3	1	3	1	1	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22
Diphtheria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Erysipelas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Smallpox	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles	4	9	75	68	132	96	230	201	11	22	3	6	4	9	459	408	1	1	459	408	867
Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Poliomyelitis, Non-Paralytic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Food Poisoning	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Dysentery	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	7	1	2	1	4	3	72	15	1	2	4	15	6
Malaria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52	1	4	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	87
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE VI

INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN THE BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL

(Quinquennial Averages)

Year	Number of cases notified	Incidence Rate per 1,000 Population	Mortality Rate per 1,000 Population
1934 - 1938	20	0.40	0.016
1939 - 1943	9.8	0.16	0.004
1944 - 1948	6	0.09	0.004
1949 - 1953	0.2	0.00	-
1954 - 1958	1.6	0.02	-
1959 - 1963	-	-	-

TABLE VII

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS BY AGE AND SEX

Year	Private Residents		Mental Hospital Patients		Total	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	M	F
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year						
1	-	1	-	-	-	1
4	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-	-	-	-	1	-
19	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	2	2	-	1	2	3
34	1	1	-	1	3	4
44	1	1	-	-	5	1
54	1	1	-	2	3	3
64	1	-	-	-	6	-
65 & over	-	-	1	-	1	1
TOTAL	6	6	15	4	21	13

TABLE VIII

TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY RATES 1934-1963
(Quinquennial Averages 1934-58)

Year	Primary Notifications +		Notification Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths		Death Rate per 1,000 Population
	Total	Mental Hospitals		Total	Mental Hospitals	
1934 - 1938	44		0.78	18		0.35
1939 - 1943	67		1.11	33		0.52
1944 - 1948	75		1.15	26		0.36
1949 - 1953 +	66		0.96	19		0.28
1954 - 1958	53	23	0.78	14	9	0.20
1959	39	20	0.57	4	2	0.06
1960	24	5	0.35	-	-	-
1961	53	27	0.76	4	3	0.06
1962	20	8	0.28	4	2	0.06
1963	34	19	0.26	6	3	0.08

+ From 1953 figures include notifications and deaths of patients in mental hospitals.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
The Parade,
EPSOM.

May, 1964.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the

BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Inspectors for the year ended 31st December, 1963, in accordance with the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959.

The work of the Department continues to expand with the general figure of 8,265 inspections and visits, being an increase of 1,196 on the previous year.

In relation to the recent Legislation in respect of Houses in Multiple Occupation, standards to control overcrowding, sanitary and washing accommodation, food storage, etc., were adopted and their application commenced. In addition to the continuing work on Slum Clearance, a special survey of over 1,000 houses of a type suitable for improvements was undertaken and is reported on in full.

Food Hygiene was again prominent and with an increase of 537 visits and inspections from 803 in 1962 to 1,340, and legal proceedings resulting from complaints and sampling resulted in 7 successful prosecutions.

The staff of the Department was increased by the appointment of a Pupil Public Health Inspector, which provision will be of benefit to this Authority and reflects its acknowledgement of national responsibilities in the training of technical staff.

I should like to record my appreciation of the support given me by members of the Council, for the help and guidance proffered by Dr. C. Ive, Medical Officer of Health, to the Officers of other Departments for their co-operation and the staff of the Department for their loyal support.

I am Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

L. H. GRACE.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA

Summary of Inspections and Visits

Dwelling-houses	- Under P.H. Act and Housing Acts	325
"	" - Reinspections	648
Other Premises	- Under P. H. Acts, 1936 and 1961	99
"	" - Reinspections	253
Complaints investigated (excluding rats and mice)		476
Drainage	- Inspections	1,270
"	Water Tests	152
"	Smoke Tests	27
"	Other Tests	15
"	Cesspools inspected	31
Detting, Gaming and Lotteries Act, 1963		3
Clean Air Act, 1956		171
Employment Agencies		1
Factories	- With Power	77
"	Without Power	6
"	Outworkers	13
Food	- Inspection of Premises	1,340
"	Slaughterhouses - Meat Inspections	42
"	Visits re Unsound Food	261
Heating Appliances and Fireguards		1
Infectious Disease	- Enquiries and Visits	322
Insect Pests		118
Keeping of Animals or Poultry		22
Noise Abatement Act, 1960		11
Pet Animals Act, 1951, Licences, etc.		12
Public Conveniences		65
Rat or Mice Infestation		12
Rivers and Streams		3
Schools	- Sanitary Accommodation, Disinfestation, etc.	13
Shops Act, 1950 (Hours)		434
" " " (Welfare)		419
Smoke Observation or Air Pollution		21
Stables and Figgeries		38
Swimming Pools		50
Tents, Vans and Sheds		61
Theatres, Cinemas, Halls, etc.		3
Vacant Land, Dumps, etc.		33
Verminous Premises or Articles		15
Visits, Miscellaneous (not included above)		<u>1,402</u>
		<u>8,265</u>

SAMPLING

Samples under Food and Drugs Act, 1955	76
Ice-cream Samples	132
Milk Samples (bacteriological)	109
Bacteriological Samples	44
Water Samples from :-	
Main Supplies (domestic)	88
Mental Hospitals - deep well	49
" " mixed supply	50
" " mains supply	51
Swimming Baths and Pools	47

COMPLAINTS

The following is a summary of the complaints received during the year:-

Insanitary conditions of premises	65
Overcrowding	1
Flooding	3
Choked or defective drains	250
Offensive accumulations	13
Nuisance from flies or other insect pests	19
Vermin	1
Defective dustbins	2
Offensive smells	29
Unsound Food, etc.	31
Factory and Shops Acts	8
Smoke	16
Animals and Poultry kept so as to be a nuisance	3
Dirty Milk Bottles, etc.	5
Noise	7
Miscellaneous	<u>23</u>
	476
Additionally, 533 complaints were made in respect of Rats and Mice infestation	<u>533</u>
	<u>1,009</u>

NOTICES

Number of Notices served under the following Acts:-

Housing Act, 1961. (Section 15) (Statutory)	3
Public Health Act, 1936. (Section 75) (Statutory)	2
" " " " (" 93) (")	8
" " " " (" 17) (")	3
" " " " (" 39) (")	1
" " " " (Informal)	94
Factories Act, 1961. (Informal)	1
Shops Act, 1950 and Food and Drugs Act, 1955. (Informal)	<u>69</u>
	181

Number of Notices outstanding at end of year 14

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES ABATED, DEFECTS REMEDIED AND OTHER MATTERS ATTENDED TO

Roofs repaired	26
Eaves gutters and downpipes repaired	27
Chimney stacks rebuilt or repaired	3
Repointing or rendering of brickwork	2
Other work carried out to remedy dampness	9
Choked drains cleared	242
Drains repaired or relaid	73
Inspection Chambers built or repaired	45
New W.C.'s installed	22
W.C.'s renewed or repaired	33
W.C. flushing cisterns renewed or repaired	13
New Baths installed	24
Soil Vent Pipes or F.A.I.'s renewed or repaired	22

New gullies provided	23
Sink gully surrounds repaired	4
New sinks or wash-hand basins provided or renewed	55
Waste pipes provided or renewed	4
Water Service Pipes renewed or repaired	15
Cesspools - new	1
Cesspools emptied or repaired	12
Cesspools abolished	5
Existing house drains connected to Public Sewer	4
New dustbins provided	10
Yard paving provided or repaired	2
Rooms cleansed and redecorated	6
Plaster of walls and/or ceilings repaired	21
Floors repaired or renewed	4
Fireplaces or ranges repaired or renewed	3
Doors repaired or renewed	5
Window frames repaired or renewed	7
Sashcords renewed or provided	6
Rooms sprayed for Vermin	3
Rooms, etc. sprayed for flies or other insect pests	9
Nuisances from animals or poultry abated	3
Offensive accumulations removed	3
Other nuisances abated or defects remedied	5

HOUSING

I. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:-

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected under the Public Health or Housing Acts	325
(b)	Number of inspections or re-inspections	648
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	84

II. Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit:-

(a)	after Informal Notice	64
(b)	after service of Formal Notice	6
(c)	Number of Notices outstanding at end of year	14

III. Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1957.

(a) Individual Unfit Houses

Number of dwelling-houses found unfit for human habitation and represented under Section 16 (1) of the Housing Act, 1957	10
--	----

In respect of the 10 houses represented, 10 Demolition or Closing Orders were made by the Council.

III. Proceedings under Housing Act, 1957 (Cont.)

(b) Clearance Areas

Two areas were dealt with during the year with the following stages of progress:-

No. 1 Clearance Area, 1962

Comprising 5 dwellings. Area declared.
Order for demolition made and confirmed by
Ministry of Housing and Local Government
on the 29th May, 1963.

All houses now vacant with demolition imminent. 5 houses

No. 2 Clearance Area, 1962

Comprising 8 dwellings. Area declared.
Order for demolition made - awaiting
confirmation by Ministry of Housing and
Local Government.

8 houses

Slum Clearance

From the inception of the Slum Clearance programme in June, 1955, 141 properties have been listed for action under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957.

As a result of Slum Clearance Schemes, the making of Demolition and Closing Orders and the repair of unfit houses on undertakings, 68 properties have been dealt with, leaving an estimated 73 outstanding.

Re-housing

During 1963, five families were re-housed by the Corporation as a result of formal action taken under the Housing Acts.

Under this heading the total number of family units rehoused since the inception of the Slum Clearance Programme in 1955, is 49.

Improvement of Houses

Following the receipt of Circular No. 42/62 dated 17th August, 1962, the Improvement of Houses Joint Sub-Committee was set up by the Public Health and Housing Committees to examine ways and means of expediting the improvement of houses of basically sound construction. The Sub-Committee approved a scheme for the issue of an explanatory letter, followed by a visit by a Public Health Inspector to some 1,200 houses in the Borough where it was known that in their original construction provision was not made for bathrooms, wash-hand basins, hot water supplies, etc.

The Committee met on two occasions to consider progress the results of which are summarised below:-

First Stage (Completed in early June, 1963)

	<u>No. of houses of a type suitable for Improvement</u>	<u>Where amenities were known to exist</u>	<u>Houses Visited</u>
Miles Road	106	47	59
Lower Court Road	122	58	64
Upper " "	<u>69</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>46</u>
	297	128	169

Second Stage (Completed to 4th December, 1963)

Albert Road	49	8	41
Beech Road	12	1	11
Bracken Path	9	3	6
Bramble Walk	37	9	28
Burgh Heath Road	10	0	10
Carters Road	29	4	25
Chessington Road	43	18	25
Church Road	38	9	29
Cottage Road	15	0	15
East Street	14	1	13
Elm Road	29	7	22
Fairview Road	4	0	4
Hook Road	309	216	93
Oakdale Road	23	2	21
Plough Road	46	23	23
Victoria Place	52	7	45
Wyoths Road	<u>45</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>22</u>
TOTALS	764	331	433

Taking the two stages together the totals now appear as

1,061	459	602
-------	-----	-----

The analysis of results of visits to the 602 houses is as follows:

Housing (cont.)

	Tenant interested	Owner/occupier interested	Tenant not interested	Owner/occupier not interested	Amenities found to exist	Others	Occupiers not contacted	Total
Miles Road	9	3	13	5	19	7	3	59
Lower Court Road	2	3	10	12	10	7	20	64
Upper Court Road	5	3	9	2	6	7	14	46
Albert Road	3	5	15	4	3	1	10	41
Beech Road	0	1	3	1	0	3	3	11
Bracken Path	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	6
Bramble Walk	1	1	5	4	2	2	13	28
Burgh Heath Road	1	2	3	1	2	0	1	10
Carters Road	4	1	12	3	1	1	3	25
Chessington Road	1	2	2	1	5	4	10	25
Church Road	0	0	10	4	4	0	11	29
Cottage Road	0	0	1	2	2	1	9	15
East Street	1	3	2	0	4	1	2	13
Elm Road	0	6	2	8	2	0	4	22
Fairview Road	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	4
Hook Road	11	3	22	14	13	9	21	93
Oakdale Road	0	1	2	4	2	0	12	21
Plough Road	2	1	4	0	2	5	9	23
Victoria Place	1	3	19	5	2	11	4	45
Wyeths Road	0	1	11	1	0	0	9	22
TOTALS	42	41	148	71	81	59	160	602

Explanation

The column headed "Others" includes cases where the tenants were "shortly leaving" or were "doubtful" and where the owners and owner/occupiers had also not made up their minds, and voids.

The column "Occupiers not contacted" covered those properties which following the posting of my introductory letter in a sealed envelope and marked "This is not a circular" were visited twice without reply. Time did not allow of further visits being made.

A study of the results of the Survey brought out the following points:-

(1) Coverage

I estimated that there were approximately 1,212 houses in the Borough of a type suitable for improvement. Of that number 1,061 were dealt with during the year.

From records of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department and in my own office, it was already known that 459 of the 1,061 houses had been improved, and the Survey has revealed a further 81 in that category.

2. Houses Tenanted - "Interested" and "Not interested".

The figures for these two groups read 42 and 148 respectively. Where tenants have said they are interested, the owners of these houses were advised and invited to apply for Grants. The response from the owners was negligible.

The "Not interested" tenants gave their reasons as "Not prepared to give up space for bathroom"; "Not willing to pay extra rent"; "The cost of running the new services", and some were found to be elderly persons who did not wish to be troubled at their time of life and for whom the 12½% increase in rent would feature very largely in their budgets.

In the 160 houses "Not contacted" it may be presumed that where these were tenanted some of the same circumstances applied.

3. Houses - Owner/Occupier - "Interested" and "Not interested".

Here, the figures for these two groups read 41 and 71.

It may be presumed that in due course the 41 interested owner/occupiers will pursue the scheme further. Of the 71 not interested consideration of age was again a possible influence, but undoubtedly with change of ownership there will be a change of attitude. Again, some of the same reasons probably held good of the owner/occupier houses in the figure of 160 "Not contacted".

4. Response

Since the commencement of the Survey to the 31st December, 1963, 16 applications for Grants were received in respect of the properties concerned.

Conclusion

Although the results obtained by the end of the year were small, the proportion of houses without the standard amenities in the Borough, calculated on the above figures, was only 2.4%. (Account of the 160 houses not contacted was omitted from this calculation).

During 1963, 36 Standard Grants and 14 Discretionary Grants were approved by the Council. The administration work was carried out by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor and the Public Health Inspectors co-operated in the inspection and approval of much of the work.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

The Housing Act of 1961 introduced entirely new legislation to deal with acute problems which have been caused in recent years by the multi-occupation of houses, and during 1962, the Housing (Management of Houses in Multiple Occupation) Regulations, 1962, were made by Parliament.

Under Section 15 of the Act, local authorities were required to set their own standards as to:-

Natural and artificial lighting
Ventilation
Water Supply
Personal washing facilities
Drainage and sanitary conveniences
Facilities for the storage, preparation and cooking
of food, and for the disposal of waste water, and
Installations for space heating or for the use of
space heating appliances.

The Government advised that in drawing up these standards and in their implementation, local authorities should exercise fairly wide discretion as standards which may be regarded as reasonable in one area are unacceptable in another.

Accordingly, the Public Health Committee formulated the standards to be applied in the Borough which were based on those made by neighbouring Authorities and by the Metropolitan Boroughs' Standard Joint Committee.

During the year 19 premises coming within the definition of "Houses in Multiple Occupation" were dealt with in accordance with the standards so set.

Rent Act, 1957 - Certificates of Disrepair

During the year 3 applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair. In each case the premises concerned were inspected to confirm the defects referred to in the Notice served by the tenant on the Landlord and the necessary authority obtained to notify the landlord (on Form J) of the Council's proposal to issue a Certificate of Disrepair.

The following is a summary of the position with regard to applications on the 31st December, 1963:-

Total number of applications received	110
Undertakings (Form K) received from landlords	81
Certificates of Disrepair issued	21
Applications for Certificates as to remedying defects	6
Applications for Certificates not approved	2
Applications under consideration	<u> </u>
	110
	<u> </u>

Certificates of Disrepair cancelled 7

Schools

All schools in the Borough are visited for the purpose of milk and water sampling, inspection of sanitary accommodation and inspection of canteens and kitchens.

There are nineteen private schools in the Borough.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961

- (1) Inspections for purposes of provision as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Inspec- tions	Number of Written Notices	Occu- piers Prose- cuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	118	77	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Out-workers' premises)	11	4	-	-
TOTAL	132	83	1	-

- (2) Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prose- cutions were instituted
	Found	Reme- died	Referred to H.M. Inspec- tor	by H.M. Inspec- tor	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	6	6	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	5	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences 'not relating to outwork)	8	8	-	-	-
TOTAL	19	19	-	1	-

Factories Act, 1961 (cont.)

(3) Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		Prose- cutions (7)
	No. of Out- workers in Aug. list required by Sec. 110 (1) (e) (2)	No. of cases of defaults in send- ing lists to the Council (3)	No. of Prose- cutions for fail- ing to supply lists (4)	No. of instan- ces of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	
Wearing apparel (making, etc. cleansing and washing)	2	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains and furniture hangings	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	-	-	-	-	-

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

This section of the report deals with matters relating to food including the inspection of food premises, food sampling and other work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors in connection with the supervision of food supplies. The following table shows the approximate number of premises in the Borough classified under the various trades or businesses, where food is sold, manufactured or stored:-

Bakohouses	6
Bakers and Confectioners	21
Butchers	39
Cafes, Restaurants, Canteens & kitchens	56
Confectioners	98
Dairies and Milk Distributors	27
Fishmongers (wet and dry)	16
Fried Fish Shops	7
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	59
Grocery and Provision Stores	93
Ice-cream Retailers	116
Public Houses and Off Licences	<u>58</u>
TOTAL	596

Of the preceding premises, 167 are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, as follows:-

Manufacture of Ice-cream	2
Retail sale of Ice-cream	114
Preparation or manufacture for sale of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	51

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

The Regulations apply to any place where food is handled or supplied in the course of a food business, whether there is actual sale or not. They apply, broadly speaking, throughout the food and catering trades, and to the supply of food in clubs, schools, residential establishments and staff canteens, and also to stalls and vehicles and now to ships.

The aim of the Regulations is to set a practical standard of food hygiene and centres on three main aspects; the structural condition of the premises, the construction and cleanliness of articles and equipment with which the food may come into contact, and the cleanly practices of food handlers themselves while they are preparing or handling the food.

The reinspection of food premises is a constant duty imposed by the Regulations. The type of premises visited with the number of inspections made are set out in the following list:-

<u>Type of Premises</u>	<u>No. of Inspections and Visits</u>
Bakehouses	18
Bakers and Confectioners	49
Butchers	146
Cafes, Canteens and Kitchens	184
Dairies and Milk Shops	37
Fishmongers and Poulterers	35
Fried Fish Shops	25
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	130
Grocery and Provision Stores	183
Ice-cream Manufacturers	24
" " Retailers	108
" " Vehicles	20
Licensed Premises	104
Market Stalls and Food Vehicles	123
Sweets and Sugar Confectionery	74
Visits, Miscellaneous (not included above)	80
TOTAL	1,340

The following matters have been attended to during the year as a result of verbal or written notices:-

Walls and/or ceilings cleansed	29
Plaster of walls and/or ceilings repaired	3
Floors renewed or repaired	7
Other structural repairs carried out	1
Sinks installed or renewed	1
Constant hot water supply installed over sinks	5
New dustbins provided	7
Nuisances abated or other defects remedied	21

Sanitary conveniences and facilities for staff:

W.C's etc., cleansed and/or redecorated	15
Wash-hand basins installed	6
Constant hot water supply installed over existing wash-hand basins	9
Soap, Nail Brushes or Towels provided	6
First-Aid Materials provided	10
Accommodation provided for clothing	1

MILK

There are no milk producers in the Borough with the exception of the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board (Horton Estate Farm). All milk sold is retailed by a few large Dairy Companies being mainly produced in distant areas and transported to large processing plants within the London Region.

Milk Supply

Control in respect of the distribution and type of milk sold in the Borough is obtained under the following Regulations:-

(a) Distribution:

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

Milk Distributors registered in the area	4
Premises registered as Dairies	4

Milk Supply (cont.)

(b) Designation:

Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) Order, 1951.

Requires that all milk sold is Designated Milk.

(c) Licensing:

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960.

Dealers (Pre-packed) Milk Licences valid for a period of five years, are in force in respect of the following milks:-

Tuberculin Tested	20
Pasteurised	20
Sterilised	26

Milk Sampling

During the year 109 samples of milk were taken from milk distributors, including supplies to local hospitals and schools, and submitted for bacteriological examination.

The following summary gives details of the grades of milk sampled and results of the examinations:-

<u>Grade</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>
Homogenised	4
Tuberculin Tested C.I. Farm Bottled	2
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	25
Pasteurised	72
Sterilised	6
	<hr/>
	109
	<hr/>

Results of Tests

	<u>Methylene Blue Test</u>		<u>Phosphatase Test</u>		<u>Turbidity Test</u>	
	<u>Satis- factory</u>	<u>Unsatis- factory</u>	<u>Satis- factory</u>	<u>Unsatis- factory</u>	<u>Satis- factory</u>	<u>Unsatis- factory</u>
Homogenised	4	-	4	-	-	-
Tuberculin Tested C.I. Farm Bottled	2	-	-	-	-	-
T.T. Pasteurised	25	-	25	-	-	-
Pasteurised	72	-	72	-	-	-
Sterilised	-	-	-	-	6	-
	103	-	101	-	6	-

Additionally, 24 samples of milk were taken from the dairy farms at Horton and Long Grove Hospitals at the request of the Ministry of Health and submitted to the Epsom Public Health Laboratory for examination by the Methylene Blue Reduction and the Clot-on-Boiling Tests.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963

These new Regulations came into force on the 1st October, 1963, replacing similar Regulations made in 1924.

The Regulations now provide for one hundred per cent inspection of all meat at slaughterhouses which, when passed as fit for human consumption, must be marked in an approved manner.

Provision is also made for the first time for local authorities to charge for this essential public health service. Administratively, the Department will not be concerned as there are now no slaughterhouses in the Borough.

Slaughterhouses

There are no licensed slaughterhouses in the Borough, but at the request of the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, arrangements are made for the inspection of all animals after slaughter at Horton Farm, where a slaughterhouse is in regular use for the supply of meat to Mental Hospitals in the Borough.

The following summary relates to the inspection of animals after slaughter at the above-mentioned slaughterhouse.

Carcases inspected and condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	4	1	-	-	307	-
Number inspected	4	1	-	-	307	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	3	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	1	-	-	63	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	75%	100%	-	-	20.84%	-
<u>Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
No carcasses, parts of carcasses or organs inspected were found to be affected with Tuberculosis or Cysticerci.						

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Three applications for the renewal of licences to slaughter animals under the above Act were received and considered by the Council. In each case the licence was granted.

Butchers' Shops

There are 39 butchers' shops in the Borough all of which have been periodically inspected during the year, 146 inspections being made.

A refrigerator or other means of cold storage is provided at each shop and all have permanent glass windows as shop fronts.

The standard of cleanliness in butchers' shops has, on the whole, been very satisfactory.

Condemned Meat and Other Foods

The following meat and other foods were inspected at shops and food stores within the Borough and found to be unfit for human consumption.

Article	lbs.	Tins or Jars	Packets, Cartons or Numbers
Bacon	44½	-	-
Butter and Margarine	65	-	-
Cakes	-	-	38
Chickens	37	4	8
Fish	14	81	-
Fish (Shell)	-	-	120
Fish (Frozen)	406	-	-
Frozen Foods	-	-	1,844
Fruit	-	1,430	-
Ice-cream	-	-	68
Jam and Marmalade	-	16	-
Lard	84	-	-
Meat and Offal	1,382½	287	-
Milk	-	47	-
Miscellaneous	-	92	3
Rabbits	16	-	-
Soup	-	19	-
Spaghetti	-	66	-
Sugar	2	-	-
Turkeys	-	-	3
Vegetables - Tinned	-	501	-

The foods surrendered were destroyed.

Bakehouses

Eighteen inspections and visits were made during the year to six bakehouses.

The standard of repair and cleanliness remains high, these conditions being maintained without recourse to enforcement action. With the closure of two of the largest bakeries in recent years, much of the bread and confectionery sold in retail shops is produced outside the Borough.

Sampling

Formal and informal samples have been taken regularly by the Public Health Inspectors as Sampling Officers and forwarded to Mr. D. D. Moir, who is appointed as Public Analyst to the Corporation.

During the year 76 samples were submitted for analysis, and as will be seen by the following summary covered a wide range of commodities.

Article	Number of Samples Examined		Reported adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Beef with Egg Noodles		1		
Buns with real dairy cream		3		
Butter		1		
Coffee - Instant		1		
Creamed Horseradish		1		
Creamed Mushrooms		1		
Double Devon Cream		1		
Dried Fruit		1		
Fish Cakes		2		
Fish Paste		2		
Full Cream Evaporated Milk		1		
Gee's Linctus		1		
Ground Almonds		1		
Hamburger (Beef)				
Sausage Meat		1		1
Hamburger		1		
Ice-cream		4		
Ice-cream - Dairy		2		
Ice-cream Soft		3		
Ice Lolly with Ice-cream		1		1
Jamaica Ginger Cake		1		
Limmets		1		
Marzipan		1		
Meat Pasties		2		
Meat Pies		3		
Milk	14			
Minced Chicken in Jelly		1		
Noodles with Egg		1		
Pure Danish Cream		1		
Pure Lemon Juice		1		
Rice Pudding		1		
Rum Flavouring		1		
Saccharin		1		
Seasoning	1			
Sauce		2		
Sausages - Pork	8			
Sausage Meat	2		2	
Sausage Rolls		1		
Sugar Confectionery		1		
Tyrozets		1		
Vitavel Syrup		1		
Whisky	1			
Total	26	50	2	2

Sampling (cont.)

Of the 76 samples, it is seen that 4 were reported adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity and details of these samples are as follows:

Hamburger (Beef) Sausage Meat

Sample No. 40
(Informal)

The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained 65 per cent of meat including fat, and commented:-

"The name Hamburger implies a type of minced meat product of higher meat content than is found in traditional British sausages or sausage meat, and in my opinion a meat content of 65 per cent is not sufficient to justify this description when applied to sausage meat. A Hamburger should be prepared with little if any cereal filler and, after allowing for the presence of onion, the meat content should approximate to at least 80 per cent!"

Action taken - The Manufacturers subsequently stated that they had changed their recipe and that the Hamburgers now being made would satisfy the standard suggested by the Public Analyst.

Ice Lolly with Ice-cream

Sample No. 36
(Informal)

The label of this pre-packed food did not specify the common or usual name of the food and three of the ingredients namely, Sweetener, Emulsifier and Stabiliser, were specified by a generic and not a specific name and description contrary to the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order, 1963.

Action taken - The Manufacturers agreed to the re-printing of the label but at no time was the quality of the food suspect.

Sausage Meat

Samples Nos. 58 & 63
(Formal)

Of these two samples one contained 720 parts per million by weight of Sulphur Dioxide which was well in excess of the statutory limit of 450 parts per million by weight, and the labelling in both cases, i.e. "that a preservative had been added" was in question.

Action taken (Case heard on 6.1.64)

Legal proceedings were taken in respect of the excess of preservative but not on the question of labelling. The case was found proved and the Butchery Company were fined £10, with five guineas costs.

Complaints

During the year 46 complaints were received in respect of food generally with 5 specifically in respect of milk and milk bottles. This is a decrease of 1 on last year.

With the exception of those which were of a minor nature, all complaints were reported to the Public Health Committee for their consideration.

Resultant action was that six prosecutions were authorised, details of which are as follows:-

- Case No. 1. Wrapped loaf of bread purchased at a local retailer's shop found to be mouldy. Defendants who pleaded guilty were fined £25. with ten guineas costs.
- Case No. 2. Loaf of bread purchased at a local retailer's shop found to contain a wire nail. Defendants who pleaded guilty were fined £20. with five guineas costs.
- Case No. 3. Bread roll delivered to the canteen of a local establishment found to contain a length of string. Defendants pleaded guilty and were fined £10. with five guineas costs.
- Case No. 4. Three steak and kidney pies purchased from a local retailer and subsequently found to be mouldy. Defendant pleaded guilty and fined £60. with ten guineas costs.
- Case No. 5. Bottle of milk delivered to a local resident found to contain a ground beetle. The defendants pleaded not guilty but the case was found proved. A fine of £10. with seven guineas costs was imposed.
- Case No. 6. A loaf of bread was delivered to a local resident which was found to contain a mass of flour, infested with beetles, moths and other debris. Defendants pleaded guilty and were fined £40. with five guineas costs. This case was heard on the 6.1.64.

Ice-cream

Registration

During the year one application for the manufacture of soft ice-cream and three applications for the registration of premises for the sale and storage of ice-cream were received and granted and at the end of the year 116 premises were registered in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

All retailers obtain their supplies from outside the Borough with the exception of one who manufactures it on the premises.

Ice-cream (cont.)

Bacteriological Sampling

During the year 132 samples of ice-cream were taken for bacteriological examination. The provisional grading showed the following results:-

Grade	I	115
"	II	11
"	III	5
"	IV	<u>1</u>
		132

With only 6 samples falling within the provisional Grades III and IV the overall picture is satisfactory.

Chemical Sampling

During the year 2 samples of Dairy Ice-cream, 4 of Ice-cream, 3 of Soft Ice-cream and 1 Ice Lolly with Ice-cream were taken for chemical examination and found to comply with the required standards.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

In addition to the inspection of all shops in relation to sanitary accommodation, washing facilities and lighting and ventilation, the provisions of the Shops Act in respect of hours of closing, condition of employment, etc., are included in the duties of the Public Health Inspectors. The General Closing Hours are 8 o'clock with 9 o'clock for the late day. There is no Order made by the local authority as to the early closing day, but Wednesday is generally recognised as such.

Shopping trends now show that Friday night is becoming the "late night" when many families buy their week-end groceries and this may foreshadow the gradual extinction of Saturday afternoon trading.

During the year two new multiple trading businesses have been opened and the conversion of shops to "self-service" continues. 853 inspections and visits were made during the year which compares with 701 for 1962.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

The Council's policy in relation to the establishment of smoke control areas was again reviewed during the early part of 1963, and on enquiry the Ministry of Housing and Local Government was informed that the Council would continue to encourage householders to change from house coal to smokeless fuels and all the evidence would point to an increase in this trend, which was already well established.

In December, the Government issued a White Paper "Domestic Fuel Supplies and the Clean Air Policy" in which it was revealed that "in consequence of technological changes in the gas industry which in themselves are to be welcomed, there will be little further increase in the production of gas coke and in some areas production is already beginning to decline".

Clean Air Act, 1956 (cont.)

Gas Coke has been the basic smokeless fuel on which the establishment of smoke control areas have been built. Hard coke which is only suitable for closed stoves (room-heaters) or underfloor draught fires, will now take its place, but will need much more sophisticated and expensive appliances for its use.

With the rapid changes in this area of Surrey in forms of domestic heating, which involve the use of solid smokeless fuels, gas, electricity and oil, there can be no doubt that "Clean Air" is being achieved without recourse to the making of smoke control areas, and the fact must not be lost sight of that the Borough has already been listed as predominantly "White" as opposed to "Black" areas.

During the year one Station to measure the atmospheric pollution in terms of smoke and sulphur dioxide was established at Stoneleigh West School, Vale Road, Worcester Park, and the second Station at Epsom is due to start recordings in the New Year.

EPSOM DOWNS

Sale of Food

Two Cafes provide light refreshments although the small hutted one adjacent to the Downs Hotel closes during the winter months. The more permanent structure in No. 2 Upper Enclosure, Tattenham Corner, is connected to the sewer and has a piped water supply. During the periods when racing takes place these facilities are augmented by many mobile refreshment vans and tents. Constant inspection is made of the temporary food premises and generally a good standard of hygiene is maintained in spite of the difficulties in catering out of doors.

Samples of water, ice-cream and other foodstuffs are taken during Race Meetings.

Temporary Sanitary Accommodation

This provision is for the periods covered by the four Race Meetings. The Corporation provides and staffs the five mobile conveniences which are connected to the sewers and have a piped water supply. The Grand Stand Association, Ltd., augment this accommodation by the erection of tent lavatories furnished with Elsan closets.

Only limited progress has been achieved during the year to replace the tented lavatories by accommodation of a more acceptable and sanitary nature.

Permanent Sanitary Accommodation

This facility is still in the early stages of discussion. A very real urgency exists to make such provision as soon as possible for the increasingly large numbers of the public who visit the Downs throughout the year.

Cleansing

The cleansing of the Downs during and after Race Meetings is carried out under the direction of the Grand Stand Association, Ltd. The proposed restriction of the Fairs to two Meetings should result generally in a reduction of the volume of litter deposited, and it is hoped that the use of mechanical sweepers will speed the time taken in its removal.

Epsom Downs

Cleansing (c nt.)

The state of cleanliness of the Downs outside the Racing periods is the responsibility of the Conservators. The improvement shown in 1962 was maintained during this year due, in the main, to the employment of additional labour and plant.

LAND AT THE REAR OF CHESSINGTON ROAD AND COX LANE, WEST EWELL

I reported in 1962 on the mode of occupation of this land where the breaking of vehicles, the keeping of pigs, the stabling of ponies and the establishment of unofficial caravan parks, represented a development which had created a serious public health problem.

During 1963, the position was contained and the Council's policy in conjunction with the Surrey County Council to acquire the land promised fulfilment with the hope that the problem could be dealt with early in 1964.

RODENT CONTROL

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

In accordance with requirements of the above Act, occupiers of land or buildings are under an obligation to notify the Local Authority in writing, of the presence of rats or mice in substantial numbers. It is also the duty of every Local Authority to take such steps as may be necessary to secure, so far as practicable, that their district is kept free from rats and mice. They are empowered to make inspections and enforce owners and occupiers to carry out such operations as may be necessary for this purpose.

Advice and assistance are given to persons who report any such infestation or apply for information as to preventive measures. Such advice is based on methods of destruction recommended by the Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

One full-time Rodent Operative is employed in the Department and the following is a summary of the work carried out:-

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Number of complaints investigated	773	606	533
" " inspections and visits	4,995	4,408	4,109
" " premises found infested	785	729	583
" " treatments carried out by the Corporation's Rodent Operative at			
private premises	854	705	572
business premises	129	160	129
" " rats known to have been caught and destroyed by the Corporation's Rodent Operative	936	799	496

Rodent Control (cont.)

Sewer Rat Control

The treatment of sewers was continued during the year in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The work is carried out by the Rodent Operative with the assistance of sewermen from the Borough Engineer's Department.

For the purpose of treatment, the Borough is divided into 13 Sections and sewer manholes in six Sections were test baited followed by poisoning any manholes where evidence of infestation was found.

The results of this work were as follows:-

Number of manholes tested	100
" " " showing "takes"	4

The 4 manholes showing "takes" were rebaited plus 2 which were adjacent. Of the 6 manholes further so treated, no bait was taken.

Results over the past few years show that there is a steadily reducing rat population in the sewers principally due to these control methods.

INSECT AND OTHER PESTS

Requests for advice and assistance in dealing with household insect pests continue to be made and relate mainly to moths, furniture and carpet beetles, flies and ants.

Treatment, for which a charge is made, is proffered where advisable.

The cockroach and steam fly with Pharaoh's ant are the main insect pests of institutions, hospitals, bakehouses, etc., where disinfection treatment is carried out mainly by private Companies under contract. This work in relation to the buildings of one Hospital Management Committee is done by the staff of this Department.

Mosquito Control

The spraying of ponds and pools on Epsom Common and in other parts of the Borough was carried out as in previous years, which control measure helps to reduce nuisance from mosquitoes.

Destruction of Wasps' Nests

This service is carried out on request at a charge of 5/- per nest destroyed (no extra charge for additional nests treated at time of visit).

During the year 218 nests were so treated in comparison with 129 in 1962, and the receipts amounted to £50. 5s. Od.

Feral Pigeons - Control

On request from a local hospital, work was undertaken for the first time to attempt to reduce the number of feral pigeons infesting the hospital buildings.

Feral Pigeons - Control (cont.)

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food have recently introduced a method whereby a narcotising agent is added to bait which produces a stupifying effect on the pigeons, allowing them to be caught and humanely destroyed. At the present time all sites have to be approved by the Ministry and the work is carried out under special licence, with strict regard to Ministry requirements.

Reasonably successful results were obtained.

The control of feral pigeons by this method is still in its infancy, and its application to sites of infestation in public places raises obvious technical difficulties. With public opinion not yet ready to accept this means of control, general application cannot as yet be contemplated.

MORTUARY

One hundred and seventy-five bodies have been admitted to the mortuary and post-mortems held during the year. The number includes 71 bodies from outside districts, fees amounting to £124. 5s. 0d. being received for the use of the post-mortem room.

A refrigeration plant with cold store containing a three-tier body rack is installed at the Mortuary.

MISCELLANEOUS

Pet Animals Act, 1951

This act provides that no persons shall keep a pet shop except under licence granted by the local authority in accordance with the provisions of the Act and on payment of a fee not exceeding ten shillings. Four applications were received and licences granted in 1963.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

There are no premises in the Borough which are subject to registration under the provisions of this Act, and no samples of rag flock or other fillings were taken during the year.

Consumer Protection Act, 1961

Fire Guards - Heating Appliances

Regulations in force under this Act require that fireguards to gas fires, electric fires and oil heaters shall be robustly made and comply with certain specified standards of construction and fitting.

Consumer Protection Act, 1961 (cont.)

Oil Heaters - Construction

The Oil Heaters Regulations, 1962, made under this Act prescribe certain standards of construction and design and performance. The Regulations are based on British Standard BS300: 1960 (Kerosine Unflued Space Heaters) and to the knowledge of the Home Office, all oil heaters at present manufactured in this country are being made to this standard.

No complaints were received in respect of either of these Regulations and inspections of appliances for sale did not reveal any infringements.

Betting Gaming and Lotteries Act, 1963

Eight applications for permits for the provision of amusements with prizes were made, all of which were in respect of Public Houses.

None was granted and no appeals were received.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960

Eight complaints were received, seven being dealt with informally. The other case related to the use of a loudspeaker by an ice-cream vendor after 7 p.m. contrary to the provisions of the Act. He was fined £1.0s.0d at the Epsom Magistrates' Court.

INDEX

	Page
Accidental Deaths	6
Acute Poliomyelitis	17
Ambulance Facilities	8
Analysis of Mortality	23
Area of District	4
Bakehouses	44
Birth Rate	21, 22
Births: live, illegitimate and still	4, 5
Butchers' Shops	44
Causes of Death	6, 23
Census, 1961	4
Central Divisional (Health) Sub-Committee	2
Certificates of Disrepair	37
Cesspools	13
Clean Air Act, 1956	48
Clinics and Treatment Centres	11
Comparative Birth and Death Rates	21, 22
Complaints	31
Consumer Protection Act, 1961	52
Deaths	4, 5, 21, 22
Density of Population	4
Diphtheria	16, 26
" Immunisation	16, 17
Disinfestation	51
Drainage, tests, repairs, etc.	31
Drainage and Sewerage	13
Dysentery	17
Epsom Downs	49
Factories	38, 39
Family Planning Association	9
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955	40
Food Inspection and Supervision	15, 40
" Sampling	45
" Food and Drugs Act, 1955	40
" Legal Proceedings	46
" Poisoning	18
General Health Services	8
Houses, number inhabited	4
" erected	15
Houses, Improvement of	33
" in multiple occupation	36
Housing	15, 32
Housing Inspections	32
Ice-cream premises and inspections	47
" " registration	47
" " sampling	48
Immunisation	9
Infant Deaths	6, 21
Infectious Diseases - cases notified	16
" " control	16
" " case rates and death rates	21
" " notifications	16, 24, 25
Insect and Other Pests	51
Laboratory Facilities	8
Mass X-ray	20
Maternal Mortality	4, 6
Measles	17
Meat and Other Foods - condemned	43, 44
" " " Premises and Inspections	40
Milk Supply	41
" Sampling	42
Milk Special Designations Licences	42
Mortuary - Public	10, 52

9

Index (cont.)

Page

National Assistance Acts	...	...	...	10
Noise Abatement Act, 1960	...	...	...	53
Notices Served	...	...	...	31
Notifiable Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	19
Nuisances and Defects	...	...	...	31
Outworkers	...	...	...	39
Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	18
Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	52
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	17
" vaccination	...	...	...	9, 17
Population	...	...	...	5
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	...	...	...	50
Public Cleansing	...	...	...	13
" Health Act Inspections	...	...	...	30
" " Committee	...	...	...	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	21
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	27
Rateable Value	...	...	...	4
Refuse - Collection and Disposal	...	...	...	13
Rent Act, 1957	...	...	...	37
Road Accidents	...	...	...	6
Sampling - Food, Water, etc.	...	...	...	30, 45
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	...	...	...	12
" Inspection of the Area	...	...	...	14
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	16
Schools	...	...	...	37
Sewerage and Sewage Works	...	...	...	13
Shops Act, 1950	...	...	...	48
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958	...	...	...	44
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	43
Slaughtering	...	...	...	43
Slum Clearance Programme	...	...	...	33
Smallpox	...	...	...	16
vaccination	...	...	...	16
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	48
Staff	...	...	...	3
Still Births	...	...	...	4
Statistics of the Area	...	...	...	4
Swimming Pools and Baths	...	...	...	14
Tetanus	...	...	...	18
" immunisation	...	...	...	18
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	15, 19, 20, 27, 28
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	18
Vaccination against - Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	37
" " Smallpox	...	...	...	16
" " Tuberculosis - B.C.G.	...	...	...	20
Venereal Diseases - Clinics	...	...	...	11
Water - Sampling	...	...	...	30
" Supply	...	...	...	12
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	18
" " immunisation	...	...	...	18

